### REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

Correspondence of The N. F. Tribase.

DUBLIN, Tasselay, August 18, 1830.

There are revolutions beside those produced by the sword—and sometimes more deep, and useful, and lasting, as well as noiseless. Such is that going forward in Ireland now—neither by the moral force of O'Connell, sor the physical force of O'Meagher, for "repealing the "Union." Both had their day; were alike feasible; neither will ever be repeated. I know not how the one in progress in Chinh may end, nor the one impending in Turkey, but not begun. The twelve millions of Greek Christians in Turkey, have much about the same love for Niebolss and Menchikoff—fellow Christians though they are—as the Irish Catholics would have had for the Emperor of Austria and Haynau, fellow Catholics though they were, had they offered them liberation and a "pro-"tectorate." But it does not follow that they love enslavement to the Mussulman; will continue quietly in it: will not establish a Christian free Government on its ruins. How the effort—which scill soon be made—may end I know not; nor how "The Prince of Peace" who is setting our religionists, Catholics and Protestants, by the ears, both claiming him, may succeed in China. Very likely, revolutions at the extremities may spread to the center of Asia, and overthrowing the effect despotisms of the oldest regions of the globe, commence a new order of things, fulfilling, in a better sense, the poet's saying Magnus ab integro sectorum assettar ordo.

poet's saying Magnus ab integro suclorum nascitar ordo. But there is a revolution now in progress in Ireland, changing the face of the country and the character of the people, a change so thorough—whether physical, moral, industrial or religious—that this island promises to become as unlike what it was as any revolution cas make those long unaltered, continental regions.

There was a time when, with the exception of a few Irish and English aristocrats who had lands in Ireland—Irish landlords came to the possession of their properties theseris of usurers—while they, like the ancestors who had thus encumbered their estates, were extravagant,

Iriah landlords came to the possession of their properties, theserfs of usurers—while they, like the ancestors who had thus encumbered their estates, were extravagant, proud, fond of the chase, hospitable, reckless of everything but the enjoyment of the hour. Ten millions sterling of such properties have changed hands, chiefly in lots averaging a thousand pounds sterling, purchased by men self-raised and independent.

The other year, the poor-houses were crowded to excess, with able-bodied men, driven out by the sales of the properties on which they had squatted—which properties were, for the time, waste. Then came the Exodus, still in progress; amazing in its extent to America—less to Australis, because more expensive, and there were not there the friends to send home immense sums to bring the people away from misery and starvation—more to England to supply the lack of laborers there, produced by the emigration thence. Now, such is the demand for laborers, and such the advance of wages, that the poor-houses are gradually emptied; and such the progress of industrial arts among males and females, that many of the poor-houses are self-supporting, and others approximating it.

Awhile ago, for the sons of the gentry to learn a trade—or a scion of nobility to take to engineering, or merchandize—was the indelible blot on the family escutcheon. Now, because these are the pathways to wealth.

or a scion of nobility to take to engineering, or merchandise—was the indelible blot on the family escatcheon. Now, because these are the pathways to wealth, real respectability, and independence, they are popular; and education is shaping itself accordingly, and "Old Trinity" is the very first to set the example to the schools and colleges throughout the country of giving due place to modern language and the physical sciences.

And there was a time, too, when the Protestant clergy had the tithes, and the priests the people; and there was a kind of tacit compact that it should be so. It is not so now. And though—now that the Protestants are contending for the people, and the Catholics demand their share of the church revenues—there is agitation and excitement, instead of negligence and slausher, good will come of it. The people will be educated; will rise in the scale of intelligence; and if they will be very devoted to their respective religions and very antagonistic to one an other, they will be so with understanding, and by and by, when rancor softens down, with charity.

The land, the people—the aspect of the towns, the face of the country—the habits, and modes of thinking of the inhabitants of both, not to speak of railways, and steam, and telegraphs, and factorice—all are in a transition state—for improvement, progress, prosperity.

With regard to politics and religion there is not so much change. One, after another, of those who formed the people's party at the last terribly contested general election, is provided for by government place, and, as places must be waited for till vacancies arise, there are expectants also, and both have thinner, for it is con-

places must be waited for till vacancies arise, there are expectants also, and both have thinned the "Irish party." It is not, however, likely to be much thinner, for it is contracted now to Messrs. Duffy and Lucas who would not, I suppose, take place if it were offered; with Messrs. Magnire, Moore and Magan, to whom, I suppose, it would not be offered if they were inclined to take it. And there is nothing very novel in an immense Irish party throwing the island off its centre, and then selling it: thanking God in heart, without the honest avowal of the Unionist, that they had a country to sell, since it was "their poverty" more than "inclination" that made the bargain.

The patriotic political party used to be "national" as much in religion as in politics. But the national is now very much merged in the ultramontane. The liberal

The patriotic political party used to be "national" as much in religion as in politics. But the national is now very much merged in the ultramontane. The liberal Cathelics who sgitated for, and carried Emancipation, cordially united with liberal Protestants for national objects. But the race of both is nearly passed away.—
There is very little of the liberal on either side nowadays. It may be that the widely extended and zealously conducted "missions"—supported by an amazingly liberal amount of funds from England and Scotland—having alarmed and aroused the clergy, they have carried the leading Catholics along with them. Or it my be that the movement from Kome, which set all Protestant Britain on fire awhile ago, has produced a disinclination for common action on the other side. I do not say which; some would say both; but however it may be there is now no such thing as common political action. It is all sectional.

tional.

And now there is in progress a see religious movement which, its authors hoped, would allay the excited animosities, and call the minds of the controversalists on both sides to the "Gospel of peace" and the "charity, which is the bond of perfectness"—but which is only adding fresh fuel to the flame of religious discord. I am not about to advert to it as a "missionary enterprise,"—supposing that your columns are not much given to chronicle the missions of any religious bodies at home or abroad. But I cannot omit it as one of the agencies at work for new molding the condition of Irish Society.

A hundred ministers, of different Protestant denomi-

A hundred ministers, of different Protestant denominations, came over from England and Scotland at the beginning of this menth. They were to go, in pairs, into the cities, towns, and villages of the South of Ireland, in succession, and preach the Gospel, in its simplest elements, in the streets and market-places, in the courthouses and town balls, wherever they should find opportunities.

ments, in the streets and market-places. In the courthouses and town halls, wherever they should find oppertunity and sudience. A committee of members of the
Evangelical Alliance was to provide the funds and direct
the movement. The days of Whithield, and Wesley, and
Rowland Hill returned, field preaching and street,
preaching was to be carried on upon a wide scale; and
as the men engaged were not of the hated "law church,"
—were mainly Scots Presbyterians and English Baptists
—liberal in politics—it was hoped they would neither be
denounced from the altar nor stoned by the populace.

It was quite a mistake. They were everywhere denounced; and if they were not everywhere pelted, it was
merely because, in some places, the Magistrates took
greater precautions, and the constabulary force was
stronger. It was in vain that, as in Waterford, the Missionaries talked of "wronged and oppressed Irishmen"—
of "not giving foce a handle to access them of being hes"tile to civil and religious liberty,"—and of their "not
"coming to proselyte, for they would rather have a plous
"Catchelic than an unconverted Protestant." Their
coming at all was construed into an implied censure—an
the clergy, as inadequate or unfaithful instructors—on the
people, as unenlightness, ignorant heathens. And they
were dealt with accordingly.

The truth is, that out of door preaching is no novelty

were dealt with accordingly.

The truth is, that out of door preaching is no novely in Ireland. The Methodists tried it—in the days of Gideon Ouseley, and the Independents in the days of William Cooper. The former used to preach, in fairs or markets, as well as on Sundays, sitting on the back of a well-trained poner, whose head he would turn to the street and his tail to the flag way, opposite some popular apothecary, or haberdasher, or greeer's ahop with large street and his tail to the flag way, opposite some popular anothecary, or haberdasher, or grocer's shop with large plate glas windows: for, he would say, "Though they "would have no mercy on my bald head, they would en "windows." The latter—when the roaring began, being a commanding person, perfectly fearless, and with a stentorian voice—often silenced the mob and was suffered to go on in peace. But these gentlemen have been obliged, at the request of the majstrates, and for the safety of their lives, to give up out-door preaching; and even in-doors they are sometimes obliged to relinquish the attempt to address the people, from the noise and tumult created by previous concert.

Fears were some time ago, entertained regarding

Fears were, some time ago, entertained regarding both the Education and Land questions. Both are safe. And thus it is the National Board was established,—af-ter the failure of some experiments,—upon the only principle that could secure united education, at the nafienal expense, in a country like Ireland where religious jealousy runs so high, --namely, the children of all creeds get the education in common that admits of no difference of opinion,--reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the like,--leaving their religious instruction out of the common course altogether, to be given by the teachers of the religion of their fathers. But it was thought possible to have a certain amount of religious information given at the common hours. Books were previded; "Scripture Lessons,"—Lessons on the Evidence of Christianity,"—"Sacred Poetry." These have been condemned by the present guides of the Roman ments in that city is satisfactorily filled b s young lady.

Catholic Church; so there was nothing for it but to place them—where the Bible had to be placed before,—among the books for religious instruction. Had this not been done, there would have been the breaking up of the system on the part of the Roman Catholics. Being done and three Protestant Commissioners, with Dr. Whately at their head, having resigned, a break up was feared on the part of the Protestants. However, their places are filled up; and it is hoped there will be an increase of schools for the poor,—even if some of those who can better afford to support their schools withdraw from the Board. Thus education of a sound character will increasingly spread; for there will not be the least change in the education of the Board Schools.

After such a searching lavestigation and discussion as bills hardly ever got before, the Land Bills were carried in the Commons and read a second time in the Lords. But by a maneuver, another bill with them is referred to a Committee. Of course there can be no report till next session. But the principle of tenant right has been affirmed in both Houses: and as the Government are with the advocates of the tenantry, and the country will take care to speak its mind in the mean time, the House of "Obstructives" will not dare to interpose its authority between justice and the people of Ireland.

Yesterday being a holiday, the railways poured a tide of visitors into our Exhibition, which filled it so that there was hardly standing-room. The Queen, having sent the Parliament to amuse itself on Thursday, leaves London on Saturday, and will enter it in state on Monday. Next week, which she spends here, will be a very gay one: if this pours in the trieze jackets, next week will be the one for the fashionables and foreigners, and will add to the anxieties of our sober families, that are already complanting of the absence of all quiet at home.

will add to the anxieties of our soler families, that are already complaining of the absence of all quiet at home, and the increased dissipation of their young folks out of doors. Ingenuity is, in fact, tasked to multiply amuse-

ments, both social and public.

Hitherto there has been the absence of alarm about the potatoe blight, which is so wide spread over the East and center of England; but within the last two or three days bints appear in some of the provincial papers of slight appearances of it. However, there has been an immense quantity planted, and the greater part is al-ready beyond danger.

ready beyond danger.

Utilitarianism has so completely spoiled the national taste, that the beauties of Killarney have been desecrated by a cattle show! And so utterly have fat hogs and short horns, and Suffolk punches, and all sorts of cattle-flesh superseced the taste for the sublime and beautiful, that the Kerry papers exclaim, "And a glorious sight "it was!" And the Lord-Lieutenant was there, and representatives of the agricultural interest from all Ireland, and of course, a dinner and ball and supper. So it proceeds.

The Dargan Industrial Institute promises to be a truly The Dargan Industrial Institute promises to be a truly national undertaking. The towns are coming forward, one after snotier, to make arrangements for contributing their quota to make it worthy of the men, the cause and the country.

The Archbishop of Dublin has advertised "An Adddress to his Clergy on the late changes in the National "Education Board" which led to his secession. This will be the speed possession.

will be the signal, most likely, for a fierce controversy. But the truth is, neither the "High Church" Protes-tants, nor the "Ultramontane" Roman Catholics will tants, for the "Citramontane" Roman Cathonics win allow any but themselves to have anything to do with the education of their flocks in religion. Inc State, there-fore, has nothing for it but to give a sound sceniar edu-dation; and let them ply their respective machinery of Bible. Prayer-book, and Catechism as they choose. This is what the late change does; and all but the ex-tremes, on either side, will come to approve it.

Mining Companies, Peat Charcoal Companies, and the like, are combining with the Agricultural changes, and commercial and manufacturing enterprize to make "Old Ireland what she ought to be."

The number of persons in the Exhibition yesterday,

TELESCOPOS exceeded 18,000.

#### IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Aleasy, Thusday, Sept. 1, 1853.

Mr. Reynolds opened this morning for the defense. He said it was not their intention, at first, to introduce any evidence; nor would they now, but for some matters which had been brought to light by the Managers, needing explanation. Is regard to the articles, proper, they would not detain the Court with any testimony whatever. He claimed that the Managers had been pursuing a voyage of discovery, which, together with an insatiate desire for a "victory," constituted their whole case. He was particularly severe upon the Managers, and frequently called in question their motives. In this respect he exhibited much bad taste, as well as a great want of good policy. His bitterness overleaped the object he sought, and Isaded, floundering in the slough of intoecility. His address, too, abounded with errors of fact, as well as unfounded deductions, and it would have been far better for the cause of the respondent had the performance of this duty been committed to other hands. The manner of his making the address, and the abundance of his invective, deprived it of force and it foll devoid of impression upon the minds of his listeners.

He spoke several hours. The first half hour secured attention. All after this, owing to the coustant reiteration of his shore. Fell without attention or approval

attentien. All after this, owing to the constant reltera-tion of his abuse, fell without attention or approval.

He referred to the law of '51, reading the provision in regard to the work for the Enlargement. The law said the work should be let on terms most safe and advantageous to the State, having due regard to price, the ability of the parties to perform the same, and the security offered. He saked, where, then, was the direction that this work should be let to the lowest bidder! He contended that the whole matter of letting was committed tended that the whole matter of letting was committed to the judgment of the public officers and the Letting Board to construct it. Whether the members of the Letting Board, and among them the respondent, erred in their judgment as to the most safe and advantageous terms to the State, was a question. He would not say they had not, because he would not claim for them an infallibility not possessed by other men. Witnesses, however, he said, had testified that the work had been let on terms safe and advantageous to the State. It had also be shown that the work had been let on the average of 20 shown that the work had been let on the average of 2) per cent, below the estimates of the Engineers. The allotment, too, was half a million lower than a prior allotment agreed upon by a majority of the Canal Board. This first allotment was defeated mainly by the opposition of the respondent and another member of the Board. Therefore, he claimed the respondent was entitled to the thanks of the people for saving to their Treasury half a million of dollars.

In reply to the charge of purchasing large quantities of lumber at exorbitant prices, when it was not needed, and suffering it to rot on the line of Canal, he would show the malignancy of the charge and the falsity of the testi-mony. Beside this, he claimed that the managers had not proved that the respondent had purchased one foot of timber. It was the duty of Superintendents to purchase

In regard to the West Troy Dock, that affair was one of maliguancy throughout. It originated with an impu-dent official known as the Auditor, and malignancy followed it from his Department to the House of Assem-bly, and from there was brought by malignant presecu-

bly, and from there was brought by mangian that this Court.

He said witnesses would be produced to show that Mr. Mather visited his Division when those Superintendents who swore they did not see him, were absent from their sections. In regard to giving public notice of his intended visits, he would show the interests of the Canal did not suffer any from the neglect of the Commissioner

in this particular.

He considered the mileage fuss, which the Respondent is charged with receiving, as a gratuity granted by the Legislature, and that nobody had a right to interfere with the matter.

Simon Schemmenhorn was then called, and testified that he did not know of any timber being scattered along the line of the canal, except such as had been refused. There was about two years' supply of oak on hand when he went into office, as a Superintendent, in

This afternoon the cross-examination of Mr. Scher-This afternoon the cross-examination of air. Scale-merhoid was resumed and concluded.
William E. Rossell and Martin E. Myers were examined, and testified that they had frequently heard of the Commissioner's being upon their sections, and they not seeing him. They also testified that no lumber

was allowed to lie along the canal going to waste.

John Roosevelt was examined as to the cause of the high price charged by him for his hemlock. He gave as a reason, the short time allowed to get it, and the

difficulty of transporting it.

The Court adjourned before his cross-examination

#### WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY ence of The N. Y. Tribune. SALEH, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1833.

The eleventh anniversary of the Western Anti Slavery The eleventh anniversary of the Western And Slavory Society commenced this morning, at this place, at 10 o clock, A. M. Quite a large audience is in attendance, notwithstanding the weather is rainy. People are here from Massachusetts to Iowa. An earnest spirit prevails. Among the speakers are Parker Fillsbury, Suphen D. and Abbey R. Foster, and James Wather. The annual report of the doings of the Society for the past year was read to day. The Society is out of debt, and has available funds on hand. The prospects are so encouraging that the Society's paper, [The Auts Slavery Bugks has just been en larged and furnished with new type. Measures are being taken to send out lecturers to canvass Illinois and Michigan this fall. Yours, &c.

#### MEXICO.

Prom the New Orleans Delta, August 28.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 21st inst., we have received our regular files from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st, from which we extract a few items of news, though there is but little of interest occurring in that country at the present moment.

The Danish schooner Henriette, Capt. Robert, sailed on the 20th for New Orleans.

It is said that a vessel has been captured by order of the Supreme Government, in the Island of Cannan, suspected of being engaged in the Slave trade, the same which gave rise to the calumnies, says the Eco del Conservio, published on the 11th of July in The New York Herald. "We have heard," continues the Eco, "that this vessel is a beautiful ship, and its capture is owing to the energetic measures taken by the Supreme Government."

By a letter from Durago, received in the city on the 15th, it appears that the Indians still continue their merciless depredations upon the unfortunate inhabitants of that State. The writer says: "While in Mexico you are discussing whether they are Greeks or Romans, the horrors which the Indians are perpetrating are multiplying to an extent that is truly alterning. At first they contented themselves with robbing and murdering those they encopatered on the open field, but now they attack the houses of the largest has lendas."

The same writer gives an account of a first which occurred between a party of soldiers, sent, pursuit of a band of depredators, the soldiers found the Indians asleep, and surprised them: attacked them quite vigorous by, and killed a five. But they decoded the first has such determination that the latter were panic stricken and precipitately left the field, leaving four-teen of their party dead. The remainder arrived in Durango cons arms or camp equippage, and most of them wounded.

The General Government has called upon the Governments of the differnt States for their advice as to the best

vounded.

The General Government has called upon the Governments of the different States for their advice as to the best means of raising the necessary funds to defray the expenses of the Government.

In carrying into execution the order of sequestrating the

In carrying into execution the order of sequestrating the fire arms and ammunition, it has been ordered that the people shall be paid the value of the powder, that being considered private property; but not for the arms—they belong to the Government.

By a decree lately issued, entitled a law against conspirators, ell who rebel, or pronounce against the Government, those who sign revolutionary plans, those who seduce the troops to disobedience of the Government, those who bribe the public functionaries for the purpose of finding out the secrets of the Government, those who hold public or secret meetings for the purpose of conspiring against the Government, shall be considered conspirators, and shall be judged by Court Martial and condemned to death. In our last Mexican news we noticed the fact that an epidenic had broke out in the State of Guerrero very much resembling the yellow fever. This disease has proved to be the black vomit or yellow fever. A singular circumstance is noticed in connection with it—it does not attack the poorer classes, and by using a lavatine mode of mellows (Maira) and a decoction of bariey (cocisienta de celuta) they have been enabled to save 98 per cent, of those attacked with the disease.

The new law regulating ecclosiastical affairs does not, as it was supposed, re-stabilish the old system of church tithes.

Don J. C. Smith has received a patent for an invention

tithes.

Don J. C. Smith has received a patent for an invention of his for separating the fibres of flax from the stock; or, in plain English, for a new invention for breaking flax.

The Government of the State of Guerrero has been temporarily removed from Tixtla to Chilpanoingo, because of

perarry removed from IAMs to consider the epide me new raging in the former city.

Judge Coukling was at Jalapa, at which city he would remain until the next trip of the Texas, when he would return home. If he is not acclimated, he would do well to remain still longer, or avoid New-Orleans on his homeword took.

ward route.

The leaders of the outbreak which lately occurred in The leaders of the outer, tried, condemned, and expanding the firm names were Capt. Jose M. Jordon and Livat. labora de Baca.

The Leo del Comercio is discussing the necessity, prac-

The Eco del Comercio is discussing the necessity, practicability and advantage of reforming the tariff.

The two hundred men sent to Minatitian to quell the outbreak had returned to Vera Cruz.

Several grants of swamp lands by various States have been repealed by a decree of Santa Anna.

A decree to establish a mining and metallurgical school

A decree to be a seen issued.

The full reestablishment of the tobacco monopoly has een decreed.

The Finance Minister has modified the mode of levying excise and consumption dues, so that they are hem ward to be paid at seaports and frontier customs alon Aug He-Sid for New-York, bark Finsh, Wilson master; for York, Spanish brig Lecutine; for New-Oricans, Spanish brig S

Diana
Aug 20-Sld, for New-Orleans, Danish brig Henriette, for New-Orleans, bark Ardenne a Lambert master.
Aug. 22-Sid, for Contangualion and Minaticlam, American brig Sa-

NEW-MEXICO.

From The St. Loois Intelligencer, Aug. 25

We have a file of the Santa Fo. Gazette for the last menth. The number for the 23d, gives this account of the accident to Licut. Beele's party:

Information reached us a few days since from Liout. Beele, by Mr. Cosgrave, of his party. Mr. C. states that the party got on rapidly and well to Grand River, a distance of non-miles from Fort Massachusetts. They found the river very high, and the crossing had, owing to the muddy condition of the valley bordering on the river, to the distance of some miles or more in width. This mud has been left by the receding of the river, and was half belly deep to a horse over the entire extent of the valley; this made the process of digging a canoe, which had to be done in the mud and water, tedious and unpleasant. The work was, however, accomplished, and the crossing commenced, and the two first loads crossed in safety, but in crossing the third load, which contained nearly all the provisions and ammunition of the party, the canoe was capsized, and everything turned into the river and lest, leaving barely enough to subsist the party until they could send back to Taes for a new supply.

Seven of the party returned to Taos, among them Mr. Riggs, banker, of Washington City. A supply of provisions, &c., was obtained at Taos, and two of the party, with a Frenchman, whom they took back as guide, returned to Lieut Beal. Mr. Riggs, with three others, obtained an outfit at Taos, and took the Salt Lake route to California.

This unfortunate accident will detain Lieut. Beal 20 or 25 days longer than he expected to be in reaching California.

25 days longer than he expected to be in reaching Cali-

This unfortunate accident will decain Lead. Beal so of 25 days longer than he expected to be in reaching California.

Mr. Crosgrave says the route from Fort Massachusetts, to where they struck Grand River, passes through a beautiful country, well watered and timbered, and lands susceptible of being settled to a very considerable extent. He thinks the route entirely practicable for a railroad.

Gen Trias left for Chihuahua five days since, completely run out, his men ragged and hungry, and deserting by scores ever day.

John Finnegan, of Santa Fe, formerly of Cumberland, Maryland, was killed by a pistel shot on the night of the 4th of July. This was the closing scene of a fandango, which ended in a difficulty between the Americans and Mexicans. The latter appear to have been in fault. One of them Ignacio Tapia, has been arrested, and is imprisoned on a charge of murder in killing Finnegan.

A correspondent of The Intelligencer gives the following additional particulars of the El Paso difficulties:

EL Paso DEL NORTE MEXICO, July 22, 1833.

DEAR SIN: This mail takes you news of our difficulties here upon this frontier. From the moment the California emigrants strike the river they commance losing cattle; hundreds have been stolen from them and carried to this side of the river. At the head of these robbing parties is the Montes family of five brothers, protected by the authorities. On the 19th or 12th a man named Mager, the owner of too or 500 bead of cattle, came to this side to look for some forty head that he hed lost.

In his rounds he came across seven head in the lower part of this town. Two Mexicans were herding them to part of this town. Two Mexicans were herding them to

thorities. On the 10th or 10th a main named Mager, the owner of 100 or 500 head of cattle, came to this side to look for some forty head that he head lost.

In his rounds he came across seven head in the lower part of this town. Two Mexicans were herding them together with some eight or ten head of Mexican cattle. He took the cattle, and was taking the herders to the Alcalde, when they took to the bushes and could never be found afterward. Mager then drove all the cattle to his camp on the American side of the river. The next day he came back, and was ordered by the Prefecto to bring all the Mexican cattle to this town, which he did the next day, and was arrested for stealing those and other cattle and thrown into prison. He has had no trial yet. I have been led to believe that he would be released; indeed the proposition was made by the Prefecto to release Mager by his paying \$100. That looks like swindling. It was afterward found out that Mager was a man of property, and on the 17th it was finally decided that his cause should be sent to Chiahnahua, thinking by that means to get \$500 or \$1,000 out of him. The best of it is that Mager is datained upon the evidence of the very men who stole his cattle, and in whose possession they were afterward found.

After the 17th, all hope was given up of having Mager released. The Californians made up a party to rescae him from the prison. The thing was publicly talked about for several days; no person appeared to pey any attaintion to it. On the morning of the 18th, between 3 and 4 o'clock, I was awakened by firing in the direction of the prison and had been requised, and that a decad and wounded man had been left on the ground and requested me to examine them. I soon found invest on the spot, and by the light of the day that was just breaking, recognized in the dead man Elser Hendrei, the District Attorney of El Paso County, Texas. I had him immediately removed to a room, and afterward sent across the river without a permit from the Prefecto. The excitement still confin

mit from the Prefecto. The excrement stal continues; two or three hundred men are delling every morning, and reviewing on the Piaza. They auticipate another anask. They need have no fear; the Californians are not the unit of stand fire. It is said they all took to their bests at the first charge. The Mexicans were prepared for them. In mediately after the attack a mob paraded the streets shouting. "Death to the Grinjon! Death to the Yankee dogs! "Let us sack the stores and houses!" Let not an American exercise."

treme. It is very evident that Mager has not had a fair hearing; nor is there any prospect of it. Much excitement prevails on the American side of the river. All conclouns the lawless attempt of the party on the night of the 18th; but they also condemn the course of the Prefecto, upon whose shoulders rests the whole blame.

Silver Mines in New-Mexico.

Our correspondent at Les Cruces, N. M., gives a very animated account of the discovery of allver mines in that vicinity. In The Sania Fe Gazette received by the last mail we find the following letter on the same subject:

Las Cruces, N. M., Thesday, July 5, 1853.

Dran Sir. Yours of the 7th of June has been received. I regret very much the publication of my last letter, for the reason that it was my intention to obtain more correct information in regard to the silver mines of this county and their product. My statements in that letter were based upon reports from and conversation with persons not well acquainted with the business. I have since had a conversation with Mr. Alexander Carrasco, who is working a mine and smelling the ore at this place. He says that he can with his present machinery, which is of the most primitive kind, extract 2 marks, or \$16, from the mole load of 300 lbs. of the ore; and that he can smelt five loads per diem. He also says that with the proper machinery he can obtain double that amount from the same quantity of ore.

chinery he can obtain double that amount from the same quantity of ore.

I will state, from my own personal observation, that a man took 100 lbs of the cinders and refuse, and got from it \$5.62.1.2, making to the load of refuse of 300 lbs. \$16.87.1.2. This fact goes to show that a fraction more than 50 per cent, of the silver is lost in the first smelting. Adding the two together will give the amount of \$32.87.1.2 per load of 100 lbs., and five loads per day will yield \$164.35 for the product of one day's labor.

I think the following is a very fair allowance of costs, &c., per day: &c., per day: To five loads of ore (of 2,000 hs. each) delivered at furnace at #2

t \$2 two loads of wood for smalling same four men's wages at 50 cents per day one smelter and reliber. Clear costs.

Clear gain per day.

As regards these mines, I would state that to work with success, it requires energy, capital, and the nece machinery for crushing the ore, and giving a good bit the furnace.

Your friend, truly, Bass F. Re. [St. Louis Republications]

# ST. DOMINGO AND CUBA.

The Havana Diorio of the 16th, announces the receipt of intelligence from St. Domingo, confirming the report that SantaAnna had decreed the expulsion of Bacz. The reason assigned is, that the latter had been conspiring with the Church party to get all actual authority into his bands.

hands.

The announcement is made in the same paper that the small pox had disappeared from Villa Clara. The island generally appears to be healthy, as far as the white inhabitants are concerned. We observe that although the hospital returns show that as many as from 180 to 200 are in them; the deaths do not exceed two a day, and often there is not more than one.

is not more than one.

There had just fallen great rains at Puerto Principe, after a considerable drought.

In the Diario of the 15th, the question of Chinese immigration is discussed, and immigration from any quarter is strongly recommended.

#### THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Files of the Newfoundland, Halifax and Prince Edward

Files of the Newfoundland, Hautex and Prince Edward Island papers are at hand.

The U. S. steamship Fulton was at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 22d of August.

The U. S. steamer Princeton, Commodore Shubrick, was at Pictou on the 22d of August. On the arrival of the Princeton from Halifax, she saluted the town with 21 guns, which compliment was duly acknowledged by a return salute.

turn salute.

Several vessels had loaded and were loading at Picton
with coal for Rio Janeiro, this being a new market for the
article, owing to a large depot being established at Rio Ja-The schooner Mariner, Fry. of North Haven, Me., bound

The schooler Mariner, 1 orgo of 300 bhis, mackered built, was run into by a vessel, name unknown, on Sunday evening, Aug. 31, and sunk about 12 miles from Cape Sable. The master and crew saved themselves in the boat, and arrived at Barrington, and were sent to Yarmout hby direction of the U.S. Consul, for the purpose of being sent

home.

The U. S. ship Decatur, Commodore Whittle, arrive I at St. John's, N. F., on the 16th uit., from the coast of Labra dor. She was the first United States vessel of war that the oldest inhabitant of that place remembered to have seen enter that harbor. The Newfoundland Courses of the 17th uit. says that the Decatur would wait for the arrival of the American Commodore, and the squadron, shortly expected.

Hos. Horace Mass.—We learn that Hon. Horace Mann has sold his dwelling house in West Newton, and though we believe he has not yet actually departed for his new home in Ohio, no longer considers himself a resident of Massa-chusetts. At the recent Educational Convention at New Haven, his name appeared on the list of members as "Horace Mann, of Yellow Springs, Ohio." In Mr. Mann, Massachusetts loses one of her worthiest, ablest, and most valuable citizens. No one among his cotemporaries has done more for the moral and intellectual elevation of his native State, and no one, we are persuaded, will stand higher in the regards of a grateful posterity whose latest generation will feel the good influences of his labors and sacrifices in behalf of education, temperance and freedom.

[Boston Commonwealth.]

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAW AND THE TESTIMONY. By the Author of The Wide, Wide World," Evo., pp. 840. if. Carter & Brothers.

No work could bear the name of this popular authoress on its title page, without challenging the public curiosity and interest. In the present case, however, her task has been limited to selection and compilation, avoiding every attempt at original composition. Still, the volume before us, though made up exclusively of passages from the Bible, arranged under doctrinal and ethical heads, betrays the character of scientiousness, singular patience of detail, a truly feminine sentiment of religion, and an exaggerated perception of the value of the letter, irrespective of the interior claims of the spirit. By a thoroughly uncritical process, it collects the various portions of Scripture that bear on a given topic but without reference to their writer, or the age, and other circumstances, in which they appeared, and often with an application which, to say the least is regarded as doubtful by the most learned theologians. The industry, perseverance, and love of the Bible displayed in the volume are worthy of all praise. A characteristic preface gives a naive account of the demostic arrangements, which led to the preparation of the work, and of the manner in which it has grown under the hands of the enthusiastic

# PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

The most prominent article in this number is a criticism of Our New President," written with considerable vigor and spicy illustration. The President is arraigned for not having made the best use of his opportunities to establish a purely densecratic administration. He came into power without entangling antecedents, without pledges, without obligations to party interests or connections. Everything smoothed the way for a large, magnanimous, and true hearted statesmanship. But of this, the President has given no evidence. On the contrary, the government has been managed, not administrated, giving signs of a narrow, petty, superficial, and intolerant partisanship, allke wanting in ju ment and d'gnity, and utterly unworthy of this people, both in the ability and tone with which affairs have been conducted. The article is well worth reading for its caustic ex-amination of the Fresident's course. "New York Church Architecture," illustrated with engravings of several of the principal City Churches, handles the architecture and build-ing committees of the said edifices with the least possible ceremony. Trinity Church is made up of architect ceptions. St. Paul's is an outrage on the God of Truth, whose ministers declare that he will cost into hell everything that leveth or maketh a lie, while " not one of its outward parts is what it precends to be." The Church of the Divine Unity is full of pretense and cheep expedients. The interio of the Catholic Church of the Holy Redeemer in Third at. is the very ugliest, the most trucky piece of times and bad taste, the writer ever new. Grace Church inside is like a poor kaleidoscope. In this trenshant manner the article dis-poses of our most imposing specimens of Church Architect-ure. A peper on the "American Association for the Advancement of Science gives a series of personal sketches of some of the leading celebrates of that institution. "The Summer Dlary of Minerva Tattle " is a piquant quiz of fashicanble life, evidently from the same hand that has before made the feathers fly in that quarter. The number winds up with a letter from Henry C. Carey, in which that eminent political economist takes decided ground against the International Copy Right - In external appearance the Magagine continues to be attractive, but the proof-reading is standalous—we find, for instance, "colonist" printed for "Calvinist," and other blunders not less hideou A Mornel of Greek Literature by CHARLES ANTHOS

I.I. D., is a valuable addition to the classical series for which the friends of ancient learning are indebted to the enterprise and industry of the erudite Professor. It comprises a his toric survey of the whole range of Greek Eterature from the "can escape!"

Every American is in danger of his life. When one walks along the street all eyes are turned upon him, and he is pointed out as one of the marked. Magor is still in prison, without any prospect of getting out soon that I can see. The measures taken by the anthorities, and particularly by the Prefecto. Jose Sanchus, have been arbitrary in the extension of the limit of the class of the Byzantine era, we capture a more limit summary of the Home controversy, than is here condensed from the labors the Prefecto. Jose Sanchus, have been arbitrary in the extension of the Byzantine era, we capture the class of the limit o certiest periods down to the close of the Byzantine era, with copious biographical sketches and critical analyses. We have never seen a more lucid summary of the Homeric controversy, than is here condensed from the labors of

Wonders of the Insect World, by Francis C. Wood WORTH. This beautiful volume forms a sequel to the pre-vious publications of the anther on Quadrupeds and Birds. and like them is distinguished for its happy selection of facts and anecdotes, adapted to the youthful taste, and the graceful case and simplicity of its style. In all respects, it is admirably suited to the juvenile library, and needs only to known, to attain a wide circulation. (12mo., pp. 336

Phillips, Sampson & Co.) The Life, Eulogy, and Great Orations of Day ater. A handsome octavo published by Hayward & Co., Ro-chester, and sold by Dewitt & Davenport, containing the principal discourses of the great departed Statesman, to-gether with notices of his life, and a eulogy on his character. The work appears to be intended for popular circulation, and is well adapted for that purpose.

The Household Words for September overflows with lively nd readable articles, which if not from the pen of Dickens himself, have caught something of his vitality and genial warmth of expression. Many of them are devoted to topics of practical interest and contain a rich fund of information conveyed in a most agreeable form. (McElrath & Baker)

The Story of Mont Blanc, by ALBERT SMITH (12 mo., pp. 208, reprinted by Putnam & Co.) gives an interesting account of the various attempts to ascend Mont Blane, prior to the ascent of the author in 1851, with a copious descrip-tion of that remerkable expedition. The volume abounds in neidents of the most exciting character.

Jewett & Co. have issued a collection of essays entitled Facts and Opinions touching the American Colonization So-ciety, intended to expose the unfavorable influence of that institution on the cause of emancipation. It is introduced with a Preface by the Hon. William Jay.

The Faten of the Pole Faces, by J. P. BRACE (12 mo., pp. 188. Appleton & Co.) is the title of a historical novel, illus-rative of early colonial life in Connecticut. It has some ouches of nature which partly relieve the prevailing in sipidity of the plot.

The Sufferings and Glories of the Messiah, by John Brows, D.D. A profound, learned, and consistent work, devoted to the exposition of the of the XVIIIth Psalm, and Isaiah LII 13—LIII 12 (8vo. pp. 352; R. Carter & Broth-

Water from the Well-Spring, by EDWARD HENRY BECK ERSTITH. A volume of religious meditations, designed for th Sabbath-hour of afflicted believers. It is rich in scriptural allusion and language. (12mo. pp. 254. R. Carter & Broth-

### THE TURE.

Trotting at Centreville Course, L. I.

Thesday, Aug. 23—match for \$2,000, mile heats, in harness, between Selim and Dutchman. Should Dutchman win the above race, the same horses trot another match the same afternoon, mile heats, under the saddle, for \$1,000.

some afternoon, mile heats, under the saddle, for \$1,000.

J. Woodrul's e.g. Selim.

H. Woodrul's be g. Dutchman.

Time: 234.

This was a heavy betting rose. Dutchman was distanced on account of Hiram Woodrulf not declaring his being over weight to the judges, according to the rules of the track. This rule on weighing distinctly says—any driver being 13 pounds over weight, and not stating to the judges his weight, shell be distanced. Hiram Woodrulf weighing 19 pounds over the weight was distanced by the Judges, and we think very justly. There is no use of having rules on a track if they are not enforced. Selim hooks well, and is greatly improved since being in the hands of his present owner. He did not get off level when the word was given, he acted rank down the back stretch, when he did catch his trot, he trotted very fast round the lower turn, and gained on Dutchman rapidly. He broke, however, on the home stretch, and was beaten by about two longths to the score.

Same day, a match for \$500, two mile heats

Same day, a match for \$5.00, two mile heats:

H. Woodrud's g. n. Dens Mctabe.

J. Woodrud's g. n. Creeper.

Time: \$35-5.50.

Denis Mct abe, as we stated before, is a promising young horse, and won the race easily in two straight heats. The mare had no chance in this race. The betting was \$100 to \$35 on Denis.

Trotting at Saratoga 

Trotting at Portland.

Saturday, Aug. 18, 18,24—Match for \$150, between Scottie, of Philadelphia, to a skeleton wagon, and Trenton, of Washington to a sulky. The day being pleasant a large cellection of spectators, and intensely excited ones, too, were early on the ground. Admitance, 30 cents to the track and stand. This Scottle, about which so much is now said, its a distinguished stranger, having won all the races since its arrival in Washington. Even Trenton, with Revolutionary gleries lingering round the name, could not triumph on Saturday. Heats one mile and repeat. Time and and 228, according to our information, but not observation. It is said that Scottle is to be put up for railie—a bundred chances at \$10 cach. After a while the Philadelphia tretting patrons will probably bring on another horse to best Scottle.

## WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

CITY ITEMS.

> ENTERTAINMENTS, &c. THIS EVENING. JULLIES'S CONCERT at Coule Gurden.
> At Ninto's performances by the flavels and by Leon Javelli.
> Lieth Parts Cann at the Broadway to night. Also, Gymnastic performances by members of the Yong-Hook Tong Company. To conclude with "10" the Custom of the Country.
> GRIST OF THE MILL at Burton's this evening. Also, "A. S. S." and "Turn O.4."
>
> Martin, or The Princ of the Market, and "The Boon Children"
>
> at Barunn's.

> MARTIN, OR THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET, ENG. 2. Bernum's.
> 2. Bernum's.
> Cal. Woods of Clickinnati with Carlosities at No. 410 Broadway.
> UNCLE TOR'S CLEEN At the National Theater.
> Wood's MINSTELLS—Ethiopien Delinessinos, No. 444 Broadway.
> BECKLEY'S NEW-OPLINAS SERENDERS, No. 529 Broadway.
> BENVARD'S GEORMA OF EGFT, &c., No. 506 Broadway.
> BENVARD'S GEORMA OF EGFT, &c., No. 506 Broadway.
> PRANEENTEN'S PANCEMA OF NIGRAL ALLE, No. 718 Broadway.
> SIGNOS BLITT, the Ventrioquist and Natural Magician, at Stayvessent Institute.
> THE LILLITUTIAN KING is on exhibition at the Apollo Rooms, No.
> 406 Broadway.
> ECVPTIAN ANTIQUTYER, ([Dr. Abbot's Museum.) at Stayvessunt Institute.

stitute
PRANCON'S HIPPODROME—Performances afternoon and evening.
WASHINGTON CIRCUS—Performance afternoon and evening.
LIVING GRAFFER, Chinese Museum, No. 503 Broadway.
BRYAN GALLERY OF CRISTIAN ART, No. 543 Broadway.
BRISTIAN BELGIAN GALLERY, No. 663 Broadway.

A BREATH TROM THE PAST.—There's an epitome of the country in the Park just now-like a flower in a rock cleft, or a new hope in an old heart. The mower went forth to mow, and the result was, five-precisely five-phiethor Haycecks, and there they are, within a queer horizon of iron fence, in the midst of a world of brick and stone; and yet strangely enough, they have something of the same, swee old fashloned breath of those Haycocks aforetime, whereou

we tumbled, and reveled, and slept, and dreamed, when we were nearer Heaven than we are now.

Are you from the country! Yes. Well, sit down, right here, in the Park, on this grass plat-never mind the "Keep off the Grass " for this once. Shut your eyes, close you cars. There a chance breath wafts to you the fragrance of the new mown hay. Are you not back again on the thresh old of childhood! Can't you hear the swath-note of the mowers and the tink-a tink of "the rifle," as it sharpen the edge of Time's symbol; and the angry hum of the hees just thrown out "of house and home: and the whist ling quall as she whirls timidly away before the stead sweep of the whetted scythes; and the shout of Willy of Charley, as the next stroke lays open to the day, her sum mer hopes, her sixteen pearly treasures; and the bell to of the Bob o'-links swinging upon the willows in the "Hollow," and the winding of the distant born for dianer Can't you hear-don't you remember them all! And hav you forgotten the beach under the wide spreading map! and how hungry you were, just from sympothy, though you hadn't "earned your sait" for a week! And the brow jug filled with pure, cold water, that nextled amid the cool and dawy grass in the fence corner? We are sure you rememher how they heeped the new hay into the empty "mow, till it was half as high as the ladder, up to "the big beam. up to the swallow hole; and how you erept up, with a young troop, and hid away in a dark corner, and "played" you were a "painter" or a catamountain, and growled terrifi-cally, to the unspeakable dread of your little brother, or ousin, or some body. Many a time, you know, you exept through that same

meadow with MARY GRAY-don't you remember MARY she lived in the house just over the hill-straw berrying You picked in her basket-don't deny it-and you always feit happier than when you filled your own, though you never knew why. You had a queer feeling sometimes about the heart, though you never knew what.

And Mary-what has become of her! Why, "There is a

Reaper, whose name is Deoth."

"Who cans the bearded grain at a breath,
And the Flowers that grow between."

"Keep off the grass, will you!" "Twelve sheets o'
writing paper, for four cents!" "Going right up!"

"Morning Paper, Sir!" "Sun, 'ernid, Tribune!" Pahaw!

The spell is broken. Here we are in the Park.

"HAVE YOU GOT A BARY!"-"Have you got a baby! "Have you got a Bast "..." Have you got a baby!"
said a little girl to a gentleman riding out of Boston. It
was a queer question, arising as it did from a child he
overtook on the road. How his city friends would have
laughed at him if they had heard the question..." Have
you got a baby!" No, he had got no baby, yet he was a
man full forty years of age, and looked as though he
might have been a father, and so thought the little girl.
Yet he had no baby. Why! He was a bachelor! So he
had to answer "no, my pretty miss. I have got no baby." had to answer "no. my pretty miss. I have got no baby."
Oh la, haven't you! Well see have. We have got

baby at our house?!"

This was not interesting to a bachelor. How different it This was not interesting to a bachelor. How different it would have been if he had married Lucy Smith, whom he intended to a dozen years ago, but he was too busy then—too intent upon making money enough, to support a wife before he got one. Nonsense! How little he knew of the sweet music of the words "have you got a baby!" How her heart would have leaped up and choked her utterance if she had now heen riding by his side as his wife, instead of his "old fiame," Lucy Smith! Lucy Smith, still, for she had never heard those words touchingly applied to her, "have you got a baby!" nor had she ever heard a sweet little girl say of her. "we have got a baby at our house!" little girl say of her. "we have got a baby at our h

How many a mother's heart has leapt for joy, at that ques-tion, when she could answer it. "Yes, I have got a baby!" How many a father's heart will be touched with emotion when he reads the caption of this "item," and he will think as we do, of a time when returning from a long journey, he meets just such a little cherub of a girl at his own gate, who does not step to ask him how he does, nor climb his knee for the accustomed kiss, so exuberant is her joy-so anxious is she to possess him with the secret that w and fills her very existence to overflowing, so that she must speak or burst, and hence she watches for Papa and runs out to meet him at the gate with such a smile oyous glericus smile, and cry of "Oh. Papa, we have got baby!" How many a mother's heart will swell and throb, and how the warm tears—tears of joy and gladness will flow as she hears that husband's footstep approach, for she knows he will say "here you got a baby?"

WAKING Ur .- It takes a great city a great while to wake

up. The milkmen stay up all night, so as to be up in the meening, so we'll say nothing about them. The dim, damp,

musty markets manifest the first signs of life. Carts rattle round the entrances, and back up with a flourish, and a great movement in beef and mutten. Baskets commence tumbling about, vegetables dodge this way and that; Infant veal turns somersets: cleavers begin to fall. News-carriers are darting through the quiet streets, chucking a paper here and there under doors, behind pillars, in little boxes, everywhere. Icemen are swinging out glittering fragments of last winter. Saloons begin to open their sleepy eyes one after another: hotels were wide awake before; theaters and cemeteries are as still as ever. Down Broadway thunders one Omnibus, then two, then three, then more than you can count. Circulation in the great arteries is fairly commeno-ing. Laborers in troops and singly, are moving bither and thither, armed with the levers to start the world in the morning. Click go the keys in lock after lock up one street, down another, and the great iron eye-lids fold slowly back and disclose the sliks and the satins, the gold and silver bravery that so glittered by gas light, last night. Craft that have slept like sen-birds on the dusky rivers, all night long, unfold their damp, gray wings plume up a red streamer here and there, up and away. Snorting little steamers that have been quiet as kittens, during the darkness, draw a long breath, grow uneasy, give the wheels a half turn, and man fest strong symptoms of waking too. Steam engines, lurk-ing in cellars and cells, under sidewalks, in garrets, and everywhere where you would least look for them, begin to sigh and puff, and swing their arms this way and that, as if very anxious to get up or down or out, or somewhere, except just where they are; but they only clear their lungs, breaths hard a few times, and get calm again. All the while, up comes the sun, and down comes his glory; the spire of Trinity is purple and gold; the red roofs tricked out in gild-ing; tarnished signs are retouched; basement windows are burnished; the pavements glitter; it is morning above and

The City clock tolls seven; little French clocks, on their ittle shrill bells, rattle their one-two-three-four to seven, faster than you can count; gongs and guns roar seven steam engines shrick seven. Everybody says, " make it seven," and seven it is. And so things keep on waking, until this great mart, from Bloomingdale to the Battery, from Novelty Works to Washington Market, jars and trembles with the great pulses of wakeful life, that beat right on, steady and strong, till the sun grows weary with shining and we with noting them.

examining a large drawing, 2 feet by 18 inches, representing the whole of the flowers so exquisitely described by Shak-spere throughout his plays. The drawing is painted in water colors, on a black background, and with such force of effect, that some persons have believed the flowers were in reliefor real flowers placed within the glass. The number of floral gems mentioned by Shakspere is almost countless, yet they are all here, grouped with great artistic skill. The most important in the central group, is, of course, the "sweet kinds, with "daisies pied and violets blue," and "ladier smocks all silver white." The true lover of nature will be well pleased to mark how her much favored son preferred the denizens of the woods and fields to those of the parteres This beautiful and most elaborate work is executed by Mrs. Mary Balmanno, of South Brooklyn, and is intended for xhibition in the Crystal Palace.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE-EVENING EXHIBITION -- LAST evening the public were admitted into the Crystal Palace for the first time at night. The building was brilliantly illuminsted, and presented a truly magnificent appearance.

About as many were in attendance as during the day. The visitors gazed in admiration upon the interior of the vast and beautiful structure over them, and moved about leisurely inspecting the rich productions of all nations, which were spread before them. The Palace will be open for visitors hereafter until 10 o'clock P. M. The Directors have resolved to issue tickets admitting the owner for one week at one dollar. A man was arrested last evening, attempting to cut off the mains by which the gas is admitted to the

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE -- After an adjournment during the summer months, this Committee their old headquarters) reassembled last evening at Stuyve sant Institute. The temporary Chairman, Ald. Tuowas J. Bann, of the Sixth Ward, was elected permanent presiding efficer, and Messrs. William B. Ripley and George G. Glazier chosen Secretaries. A Committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions in view of their expulsion by the Soft Shell Sachems from Tammany Hall, reaffirming the resolves adopted by the Demo-ratic State Central Committee, and taking strong Anti-Free Soil grounds. The course of Joseph Cornell, the ione Hard Shell, in the late Council of Sache in resisting the Soft Shell schemes to obtain possession of Temmany Hall, was specially approved, and the action of the anizing, and against all former usage and precedent.

The Democratic Primary meetings for the election of Delegates to the State Convention were ordered to take place on Thursday, the 8th inst., (the day previous to the "Soft" Primaries.) in the several Wards, and Inspectors were appointed to preside over these elections. The Delegates to this Committee are of the Adamantine "National Demo-crafic" stripe, and supported Cass and Butler in 1848, and the genuineness of their Hunker Democracy is not to be disputed from the tenor of the resolutions they adopted last evening. The attendance was quite respectable and the iting of the Committee afforded quite a run of custom to the retail liquor dealers in the vicinity. The Committee adfourned subject to the call of its officers.

WRIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.-This Com mittee held its monthly meeting last evening, and the busi-ters transacted was of a strictly private character, Erastus Brooks presiding, and Jemes H. Moseman acting as Sec

ABBEST FOR WHIPPISO A BOY.—Thomas Carrigan a calman, was arrested yesterday by Pollecman Acker, of the Fifteenth Ward, for cruelly whipping a lad annel Bentel McKnight, who had get upon the rear of his ve-licie. Carrigen was committed by Justice Stuart for ex-semination.

Accident.—As one of the Third av. cars was passing to Fark at 7 o'clock last evening, a boy, about fourness year of age, attempted to ride upon the platform of the car. The conductor would not allow it, and ejected the last whose foot was somehow caught under the wheel of the ear, and nearly cut off.